

OU, Mayor Wilson, said in your message of Jan. 3, 1912 "I believe this city can and should be properly maintained on a uniform 15 mill tax rate, which would prove a great advantage to our tax payers." The tax rate is 20.7 mills. Why didn't you keep the tax rate where you said you would?

(2) You said in your message of August 5, 1912, "Our city charter has been amended many times in the past and almost always at the whim of a small coterie. This is wrong. The wishes of our citizens should be obtained and their express desires carried out."

You, sir, repeatedly ask the legislature to amend the charter without a referendum to the people.

Why did you break this promise?

(3) In the same message, you, Mayor Wilson, said, "The bonding of our city and the projects for which the proceeds are to be used should be first submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval, before asking the legislature to issue such bonds. This would mean considerable saving to the city."

You, sir, shamelessly went to the legislature and asked for the issuance of millions of bonds for the execution of projects some of which the people had voted down. You said to the committee on finance that you wanted these bonds because you were afraid the people would vote against them if they were submitted.

(4) You said in your message of June 2, 1913, "I believe it is time our city employes should be placed upon a civil service basis," and in another message you said, that you believe in the merit system.

You haven't kept these pledges. Why, sir, did you break these promises?

(5) You, Mayor Wilson, said in your message of December 4, 1911, "I believe that all work except such as is extremely urgent, should be advertised for as required by ordinance and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder and that the waivers of the Mayor should not be requested except in great emergency."

What was the urgency and what was the emergency that caused you to give the waiver of the Mayor for a million and a half of Warrenite contracts, and why did you break this solemn promise?

(6) You said in your message of Feb. 1, 1915, "Before a charter providing for a commission form of government is drawn, I believe the wishes of our citizens as to which form they prefer should be obtained * * * and the vote should be taken * * * * and a charter provided for the commission form, according to the choice made by our citizens, which should be presented to the legislature for approval."

By a vote of seven to one, the citizens approved the five commission plan. By a vote of two to one, they defeated the city manager plan.

Why did you treacherously ask the legislature to approve the city manager plan which the people did not vote for and threw overboard the five commissioner plan, which the people did vote for and why did you break these promises?

(7) Mr. Mayor, you are a lawyer. You know that our society rests upon the sanctity of contract.

You know that when one man gives his promise, pledge, or word to another, he is required to keep it, or he is deemed a false man.

Which, sir, is more reprehensible—to make a pledge to one man and break it, or to make twenty pledge to 150,000 people and break every one of them?

Is it honorable to keep a promise made to one man and is it dishonorable to keep many pledges made to a whole city?

Why, sir, have you preferred to keep the promises made to the one man invisible government and why have you broken the promises you made to all the citizens of Bridgeport?

William P. Kirk

License Or Prohibition

Recently in England a movement was started to make the nation dry. A few of the wealthy class who drank nothing but expensive wines claimed that as a measure to aid the conservation of food supplies, it was imperative that the brewing of beer be stopped. The English government appointed a body of distinguished men, including medical scientists, to investigate the problem.

AFTER AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY THE COMMITTEE REPORTS TO THE GOVERNMENT THAT

BEER CONTAINED NUTRITIVE QUALITIES WHICH MADE ITS CONTINUED USE AS A FOOD BY THE WORKING CLASSES ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, AND THE HEALTH OF THE NATION DEPENDED IN A GREAT MEASURE ON ITS CONTINUED USE.

This effectually disposes of the beer question insofar as the absurd claims of dry fanatics are concerned.

We won't waste time or space to refute some of the ridiculous assertions of the prohibitionists regarding strong liquor. After three years in the trenches, the GREATEST HARDSHIP WHICH WARRING ARMIES OF ALL TIME HAVE BEEN CALLED UPON TO ENDURE, STRONG LIQUOR IS STILL A PART OF THE DAILY RATIONS OF THE SOLDIERS, the governments of the warring powers ADMITTING AND CONTENDING by their course that THEIR SOLDIERS ARE BETTER OFF PHYSICALLY, AND BETTER ABLE TO FIGHT WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF STRONG LIQUOR AS A FOOD AND A BEVERAGE THAN WITHOUT IT.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS STOPPED ITS DISTILLATION AND NOT ONE DISTILLERY IN AMERICA HAS BEEN IN OPERATION, OR HAS PRODUCED ONE DROP OF STRONG LIQUOR SINCE THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

These foregoing facts should dispose of the moral issues involved in the liquor controversy.

BUT WE WILL NOT DROP THE MATTER HERE. TO CLINCH THE MORAL SIDE OF THE QUESTION, HERE ARE A FEW FACTS AND A FEW FIGURES, AND, BEAR IN MIND, IT IS A PROVERBIAL FACT THAT FIGURES DO NOT LIE.

The prohibitionists will tell you that no-license is conductive to sobriety. CAN THEY EXPLAIN HOW IT IS THAT IN WET CINCINNATI THE ARRESTS RECORDED FOR "DRUNKENNESS AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT" IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS ARE FAR LESS PER POPULATION THAN THE ARRESTS ON THIS SAME CHARGE RECORDED IN PORTLAND, ME., A DRY TOWN?

If prohibition promotes morality and decreases insanity, WHY, IN DRY KANSAS, IS THERE 286 DIVORCE CASES PER 100,000 POPULATION, AS AGAINST 60 DIVORCE CASES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN WET NEW YORK? WHY HAS INSANITY IN DRY MAINE AND KANSAS INCREASED 83 PER CENT. AND 94 PER CENT. RESPECTIVELY UNDER PROHIBITION?

We can go on to show you that there is MORE POVERTY, CRIME, ILLITERACY, MURDER, DISEASE AND JUVE-NILE DELINQUENCY IN DRY SECTIONS THAN IN WET STATES, and quote figures to prove it, but space does not permit.

The sum total of facts when dry states are compared with wet states remains as follows:

THERE ARE LESS PAUPERS, LESS CRIME, LESS INSANITY, BETTER EDUCATION, GREATER PROSPERITY, BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS, HIGHER MORALITY AND GREATER PROGRESS IN WET STATES THAN EXISTS IN DRY STATES.

If you are a sincere uplifter, a progressive merchant, a forward looking business man, a thrifty taxpaying citizen, you cannot do but one thing Nov. 6 if you judge issues on their merits alone, without bias or blind prejudice. You will go to the polls, pull your party lever on the ballot machine, turn to question number 5 and

VOTE YES